

Patriotic Message of Woman's Liberty Bell Stirs Thousands



Miss Elizabeth H. Shane, Director of the Liberty Bell tour.



Four year old Betty Bratton, youngest suffragist in Somerset, Co.



Street crowd at Titusville.



Crowd at Mahaffey. Note hayrack loaded with party from neighboring farms.

Patriotic Pennsylvania is responding so splendidly to the mute but eloquent appeal of the Woman's Liberty Bell that Governor Brumbaugh's prediction that the men of Pennsylvania will approve the suffrage amendment at the polls this year seems certain of fulfillment. More than a million people have taken part in the wonderful receptions tendered to the bell on its triumphant tour of the western half of the State, and thousands upon thousands of men in all the cities, towns and hamlets along the route have pledged their allegiance to the women's cause.

Both in the rural and industrial sections the receptions have been the same—friendly, warm and enthusiastic. The farmer has left his plough, and the miner his pick, to see the bell that is to sound the message of political independence to the women of this State, and to hear the women speakers explain what this message means.

At Coleraine, in Carbon county, a meeting was held at the entrance to a colliery that outdid in its elements of picturesqueness any political meeting ever held in the State. The little mining settlement, with its single street, emptied itself of men, women and children as the big bell truck, gay with yellow flags, came honking up the steep mountain road into the village. For an instant, every dooryard became a mass of faces, then the coal dust flew in every direction as the miners and their families dashed out to meet the bell.

Miss Emma MacAlarney, one of the

speakers with the bell party, explained why the women of the State want the ballot.

"We're with you, Miss," said a brawny miner. "All you folks want is a square deal and you can gamble that we'll give it to you. You're all right."

But it is not the miners alone who are pledging a "square deal" to the women. Farmers, shopmen, staid Judges, business men, policemen, politicians, mayors, bourgeois—all have come to see what the bell stands for and are rallying to its support.

The attitude of most of these men was splendidly summarized by Judge C. B. Staples, when, in welcoming the Liberty Bell party at Stroudsburg, he said:

"I was appointed to welcome the bell, but I am here to welcome the supporters of what the bell stands for. The bell stands for a cause that has set the world agog. This is the same cause that our revolutionary fathers stood for and the women in that time were just as loyal as the men, even as our women of today are. They want a voice in the government under which they live—a voice in the making of the laws which they must obey. It is their right and they should have it."

A good idea of the size of the average crowd that attend the bell meetings may be gleaned from a glance at the pictures which accompany this story. The night meetings are frequently attended by thousands. In Williamsport, the crowd at the night meeting was estimated at 12,000.

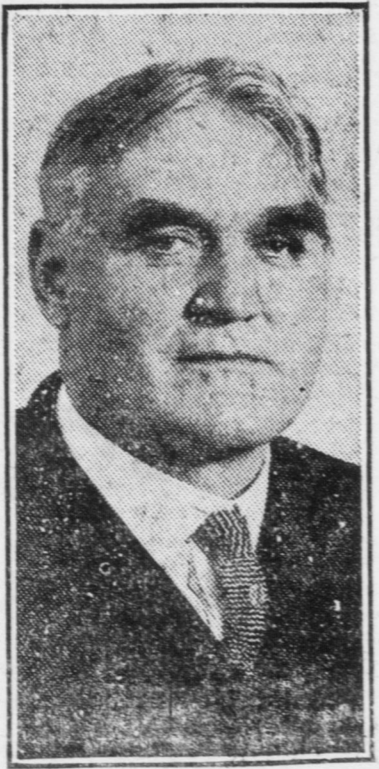
Brumbaugh Declares For Suffrage; Says Women Will Win in November

In a recent interview at Denver, while en route to the Panama Exposition, Governor Brumbaugh declared himself as being heartily in favor of woman suffrage.

"Unquestionably, women are entitled to vote," he said. "As a school man, I have learned the value of their conclusions, and in some instances have even found it wise to defer to them."

The Governor then added the prediction that the suffrage amendment will carry here this November.

"I believe women in Pennsylvania will be given the right to vote after the next election. I believe they should be given the ballot!" he reiterated.



The Right Place

The ideal place to live would be
A farm with meadows stretching wide
And right next door a grocery
And bak'ry on the other side;

A theater across the way,
While taxicabs and cars go by;
A station near with frequent trains;
Where one could watch ten inning ties;

The cowbells ringing in the lanes,
While taxicabs and cars go by;
A station near with frequent trains;
Neat restaurants and open sky;

An apple tree 'neath which to sit
And view the traffic in the street,
And movies on a screen to flit
While breezes blow from off the wheat.

A brook to croon, a band to snort;
The city sights, a country view;
A rural urban home, in short—
I think a place like that would do.
—Town Topics.

\$15,000,000 MONTHLY DEFICIT IN U. S. REVENUE.

More War Taxes Is Only Way to Prevent a Bond Issue.

A preliminary report by the commissioner of internal revenue suggests the inference that the war tax imposed by the act of Oct. 23, 1914, which expires by limitation in December, will have to be re-enacted next season if a bond issue is to be avoided. Another inference to be drawn from the statistics furnished is that there are in the country about 345 persons with annual incomes of more than \$500,000 and about forty-one whose incomes are \$1,000,000 or more.

The total receipts of internal revenue for the year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to \$415,600,876.30, an increase of \$25,630,482.34 over collections for the preceding year, the receipts for which were the highest up to that time. But \$52,069,000 of this came from the war tax, without which there would have been a decrease of about \$17,000,000. Even with the war tax the government is running on a monthly deficit of \$15,000,000, so that without an unexpected increase by customs or internal revenues or an issue of bonds the supply of cash on hand would soon be reduced to the danger point.

The receipts from the war tax are divided in the report as follows:

Wines, champagne, liquors, cordials, etc., \$2,307,301.97; grape brandy used in fortification of sweet wines, \$138,383.56; fermented liquors (additional 50 cents per barrel), \$18,713,679.88; special taxes relating to manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, \$2,486,616.30; special taxes, including those of the operations of bankers, brokers, etc., \$4,967,179.18; Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.), \$20,494,474.75; Schedule B (perfumery, cosmetics, etc.), \$2,961,490.59; total, \$52,069,126.29.

"It should be noted," says the report, "that under the provisions of the act above mentioned receipts are for fractional parts of the fiscal year, as the tax on wines, grape brandy and fermented liquors became effective Oct. 23, 1914, the special taxes on Nov. 1 and stamp taxes on articles enumerated in Schedules A and B on Dec. 1 following."

EDISON TESTING BATTERY.

More Extensive Experiments Are to Be Made in Submarine E-2.

Thomas A. Edison has asked the United States naval authorities to reserve decision on his submarine storage battery until it has received a more thorough test in the submarine E-2.

The battery, designed to eliminate the formation of poisonous chlorine gas, has been tested in the Brooklyn navy yard, and it not only measured up to all the hopes of the inventor, but exceeded in efficiency by at least 20 per cent his expectations. But the drastic series of tests which the battery has already undergone is not enough for Mr. Edison.

"The expenditure of time and money upon the batteries will be wisely invested if they stand the test in the submarine as successfully as they have at the navy yard," said Mr. Edison. "It is a source of deep gratification to me that I have been able to eliminate dangerous gases from the submarine, protecting the health of the men on board and increasing the efficiency of the craft."

Mr. Edison, it is said, conducted 55,000 experiments in making the battery

The Day Not Set.
Ethel—Oh, I am so happy! George and I have made up.

Lena—And what day have you fixed upon for your marriage?

Ethel—Oh, we haven't quarreled over that yet!—Judge.

Smokeless Powder.

Some smokeless powders decompose after awhile, and as a result of such deterioration they are likely to explode spontaneously. The destruction of the French warship *Liberte*, which blew up in 1911, is thought to have been caused by such an accident. As a precaution against such tragic happenings all the powder of that kind used by our own navy is put through a process of remanufacture every five years, and there is a regular fortnightly inspection of the stuff on hand on every battleship and cruiser. When it decomposes it gives out reddish, acrid fumes, which should give ample warning of the threatened danger.—Youth's Companion.

Some Queer Ones

Sport shirts barred from dance floors of Seattle.

Hello girls form sharpshooters' corps for Chicago's home defense forces.

Moonshine still for making third rail whisky found on fifth floor of New York flat.

With her finger girl caught four-pound pickerel at Rock Hill, N. J., but fish bit off part of the finger.

Couldn't stay bald, so Hartford (Conn.) editor has resigned membership in Bald Head Club of America.

To be a mother to him Maryland woman of sixty married twenty-one-year-old youth who is younger than any of her seven children.

For stealing four ears of green corn Jersey youth of eighteen sentenced by justice of peace to serve five years in navy. The navy objects.

Thief who stole Bible and coat last May in Hopkinsville, Ky., has returned them with explanation the Bible converted him. They gave him the Bible back.

UNITED STATES NOW HAS GREATEST TRADE BALANCE.

Statistics Show How Gold Is Pouring Into Coffers of This Country.

The following figures which show the financial relations of the United States with the allied war nations are interesting at this time:

Balance in favor of the United States in trade with Great Britain, Canada, France and Russia in fiscal year ended June 30 was \$1,123,762,000.

Gold to meet the indebtedness has been sent to this country by Canada, Great Britain and France since Jan. 1 totaling \$185,000,000.

Foreign owned American securities have been brought back and sold on the American market to an estimated amount of \$250,000,000.

Government loans and credits announced as made in this country to Canada, Russia and France, amount to \$196,000,000.

Despite these payments, an estimated total of \$631,000,000 in gold securities and loans, sterling exchange sold recently at 4.62½, or at a discount of more than 5 per cent.

Gold holdings of the Bank of England are \$336,504,000, as compared with \$227,637,000 a year ago.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France are \$853,264,000, as compared with \$828,208,000 at the outbreak of the war.

Gold holdings of Russia are \$844,340,000, as compared with \$861,615,000 a year ago.

Gold coin and bullion were held in the United States treasury July 30 last to the amount of \$1,177,131,169.

The total reserves of the national banks of the United States on their last report to the comptroller of the currency were \$1,840,000,000.

The surplus of these reserves above legal requirements was \$778,000,000.

This surplus reserve is estimated by Comptroller Williams as "sufficient to justify an expansion of credit of \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000."

30,000 ENGINEERS ORGANIZE.

Volunteer Reserve of Experts to Aid Country if War Comes.

The United States soon is to have something it never before had and, in the opinion of military men, urgently needs as a measure of self defense—a reserve force of 30,000 trained and skilled engineers, to be immediately available in time of war and to supplement the admittedly efficient but numerically inadequate corps of engineers of the regular army.

The foundation of the present plan was laid in the spring at a conference among several representative engineers, each standing at the head of his profession in his own specialty. Promoters in Chicago say that Secretary Garrison attended the conference. At this meeting the general scheme of organization was drawn up. The war department since has been engaged, it is said, under the secretary's direction, in working out the details and planning a bill to be introduced in congress next session to embody in legislation the formation of the corps.

FRANCE HOLDING HER COINAGE

Orders to Prevent Travelers From Taking It Out of Country.

Every traveler leaving France hereafter will be required to declare the amount of funds in coin in his possession. If more than 50 francs (\$10) he will be compelled to exchange the excess for paper money, under a decree issued by the finance minister, Alexandre Ribot.

This action resulted from an investigation of the scarcity of silver coin, particularly in the frontier regions. It was ascertained that coins in circulation were being collected systematically for export. Even coppers and nickels were sought and exchanged at a premium.

It has been suggested unofficially that for the purpose of preventing hoarding during the war the government should announce its intention of issuing a new series of coins after the conclusion of peace, demonetizing those now in circulation.

TONNAGE OF A VESSEL.

Just What It Is and the Methods by Which It Is Measured.

To find the tonnage or displacement of a ship is rather puzzling. The tonnage of a ship is the measure of its cubical or carrying capacity expressed in tons. At the present time there are four methods in use of expressing the tonnage of a ship, known respectively as the gross tonnage, the net register tonnage, the deadweight tonnage and the displacement tonnage.

In calculating the gross tonnage the whole interior capacity of the ship below the tonnage deck is found, including that of all covered in spaces on deck used for stowage, and the result in cubic feet is divided by 100.

The net register tonnage is the gross tonnage minus all the spaces used for the accommodation of the crew and instruments and the working parts of the ship. It is on the net register tonnage that almost invariably dues are paid.

The deadweight tonnage is the measure of the exact amount of cargo that a ship can carry without sinking too deep in the water.

The displacement tonnage is the space occupied by the ship in the water. The amount of water displaced by a ship is, of course, equal in weight to the ship and all it contains. As one ton is equal to thirty-five cubic feet of water, the displacement tonnage is found by dividing the number of cubic feet of water displaced by thirty-five when the ship is immersed up to its draft or load line.—London Standard.

GEOLOGIC PERIODS.

Stories of Time Told by Fossilized Plants and Animals.

Scientists hesitate to estimate geological time in terms of years. Such estimates have, however, been made, and one published by Professor Charles Schuchert in 1910 states that about 12,000,000 years have elapsed since the close of the carboniferous age, an age, as the name suggests, in which great deposits of carbon, in coal, were being formed in many parts of the world. This age has been divided by geologists into the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and Permian epochs, of which the Mississippian is the oldest and the Permian the youngest. The Pennsylvanian epoch alone is estimated by Schuchert to have covered 2,100,000 years, and animal life is supposed to have existed on the earth for over 14,000,000 years before that time.

Geologic periods are recognized primarily by the animals and plants that lived in them, so that the study of fossils plays a very real and important part in the progress of geologic knowledge.

Rocks of carboniferous age, as shown by their fossils, have a wide distribution in the United States, and they are apt to abound in these remains of plant and animal life. The fossil shells which are found in them, however, may vary greatly from point to point, because the animals they represent lived in different periods of geologic time or in different regions in the carboniferous ocean.—Argonaut.

Languages.

The principal languages of the world are listed in order as follows: English, spoken by more than 150,000,000 people; German, more than 120,000,000; Russian, more than 90,000,000; French, more than 60,000,000; Spanish, more than 55,000,000; Italian, more than 30,000,000; and Portuguese, more than 30,000,000. These seven are the principal languages of Europe and America. There are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world—1,624 in America, 937 in Asia, 587 in Europe and 276 in Africa. Among other important languages are the Chinese, Japanese, Scandinavian branches, Slavonic speeches and dialects and the various languages of India, Persia, Arabia and modern Greece.

Nice Outlook.

"Do you think that if I refuse him he will do something desperate?"

"Nope; he'll probably live to be glad of it."

"Then I shall marry him, the brute!"

—Houston Post.

Truth.

Truth does not change. What changes is merely our understanding of the eternal fact.—Youth's Companion.

"NO WAR WHILE I AM SECRETARY," MR. BRYAN DECLARED IN 1913.

In a speech on May 12, 1913, to visiting British, Canadian and Australian delegates on the treaty of Ghent celebration Mr. Bryan told the diners that there would be no war while he was secretary of state and that he would never have accepted the portfolio of the premiership if he had thought for one moment that there would be war during his incumbency of the office.

In his speech Mr. Bryan said: "I made up my mind before I accepted the offer of the secretaryship of state that I would not take the office if I thought there was to be a war during my tenure."

"When I say this I am confident that I shall have no cause to change my view, for we know no cause today that cannot be settled better by reason than by war."

"I believe there will be no war while I am secretary of state, and I believe there will be no war so long as I live. I hope we have seen the last great war."

MAN WHO DECLARES WAR OF EXTERMINATION



Photo by American Press Association. GENERAL PABLO GONZALES.

POTASH FROM FELDSPAR

Solution of Dye-stuff Shortage Sought by Department of Commerce.

New York, Sept. 8.—A young chemist, a Yale graduate, working within pistol shot of the customs house, went thither and showed Dr. Thomas K. Norton, the department of commerce's commercial agent, a new process for extracting potash from feldspar. Dr. Norton is here to help solve the problem of a war shortage in dyestuffs and other substances, and potash is one of them. He was so much impressed with the young inventor's feldspar process that he said: "I have examined the chemical factors of this process and am convinced that it is reliable and of value. Tests have been successfully made with several tons of feldspar."

"In the first place it promises an economical way of liberating aluminum and silica from feldspar. Aluminum, silica and potash are closely united in the feldspar of the Allegheny mountains; air does not liberate them. We have to use an alkaline process before we can split them with acids. Now the release of this aluminum quickly and cheaply is of great importance to the aluminum industry in the United States which uses 400 tons of pure aluminum daily."

"Secondly, the new process of getting potash from feldspar is more direct than extracting it from kelp. This young man's method will give us potassium carbonate almost directly from the rock—and potassium carbonate is the great desideratum. Having that we can immediately get any kind of potash salts, including nitrate. To get potassium carbonate from the kelp we have to use rather a roundabout method."

"So that I think the new feldspar process will be important as a competitor with kelp in the potash industry that we should have and must have in this country. Germany has the one great natural monopoly of potash. We have taken half her output. Now we cannot get it and we need it badly."

HESPERIAN CARRIED GUN

No Warning Was Given by Submarine, Say Allan Line Officials.

London, Sept. 8.—The Allan line officials after a complete investigation of the sinking of the steamship *Hesperian* said that they had failed to find any evidence that the liner was warned by a submarine before the explosion occurred which caused her to sink. It is definitely established that the *Hesperian* was not conveyed by naval patrols. There is no doubt that she carried a 4.7-inch gun mounted and visible on her stern.

Thirteen passengers and four of the crew lost their lives when the steamer was torpedoed off Fastnet Saturday evening.

Berlin Officials Reticent.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—Very little additional news respecting the sinking of the *Hesperian* was printed in Berlin. The morning editions had not yet received word that there was any loss of life, and in the belief that the ship had been attacked and sunk without death to any one some of the papers pointed out that this was a result of the new instructions, issued to submarine commanders.

The public considers the matter practically closed and public officials are loath to be interviewed on the subject.

BONIFACE HAS CONSCIENCE

Keeper of Summer Hotel Breaks Rule. Returns Unearned Wealth.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The secretary of the treasury received a conscience contribution from the state of Maine amounting to \$300. The sender did not disclose the reason for making restitution and the department withheld his postoffice address.

The only official information vouchsafed to the public is that the person who sent the money is now running a summer hotel in Maine.

Panama Canal Open.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Panama canal which was closed on Sept. 4 owing to the recurrence of slides in the Gaillard cut will be reopened today according to a dispatch received by the secretary of war.